U.S. Department of Commerce National Institute of Standards and Technology (formerly the National Bureau of Standards-NBS)

Commercial Standard CS177-62 Bituminous-Coated Metal Septic Tanks (Residential Types)

Commercial Standard (CS) 177-62, Bituminous-Coated Metal Septic Tanks (Residential Types), was withdrawn by the U.S. Department of Commerce in 1972.

* * * * * * * *

The following standard was used to replace this commercial standard: UL 70, Standard for Safety Septic Tanks, Bituminous Coated Metal.

For assistance and additional information, contact:

Underwriters Laboratories (UL)

333 Pfingsten Road Northbrook, IL 60062-2096 USA Telephone: (847) 272-8800

Fax: (847) 272-8129 http://www.ul.com

The following contacts may also be of useful:

Steel Tank Institute

570 Oakwood Road Lake Zurich, IL 60047

Telephone: (847) 438-8265

Fax: (847) 438-8766

ICC International Plumbing Code and International Private Sewage Disposal Code

(ICC) International Code Council Headquarters

5203 Leesburg Pike, Suite 600 Falls Church, VA 22041

Telephone: (888-422-7233) or (703) 931-4533

Fax: (703) 379-1546

7/05

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Bureau of Standards VOLUNTARY PRODUCT STANDARDS

Notice of Action on Proposed Withdrawal

In accordance with the provisions of § 10.12 of the Department's published "Procedures for the Development of Voluntary Product Standards" (15 CFR Part 10, as amended; 35 F.R. 8349 dated May 28, 1970), notice is hereby given of the withdrawal of the 36 commerical standards (CS) and 25 simplified practice recommendations (SPR) identified below. Each of these standards has been found to be obsolete, no longer technically adequate, no longer generally acceptable to and used by the industry, inconsistent with established policy, or otherwise inappropriate, and revision is not feasible or would serve no useful purpose.

CS 14-51 Boys' sport and dress shirt (woven fabrics) size measurements.

CS 33-43 Knit underwear (exclusive of rayon).

CS 56-60 Strip oak flooring. CS 70-41 Phenolic disinfectant (emulsifying type).

CS 71-41 Phenolic disinfectant (soluble type).

CS 90-58 Power cranes and shovels.
CS 101-63 Flue-connected oil-burning space heaters and recessed heaters with

vaporizing pot-type burners.
CS 104-63 Warm-air furnaces equir
with vaporizing-type oil burners. equipped

CS 106-57 Boys' pajama sizes (woven fabrics).

CS 109-44 Solid-fuel-burning forced-air furnaces.

CS 111-43 Earthenware (vitreous-glazed) plumbing fixtures.

CS 113-63 Oil-burning floor furnaces equipped with vaporizing pot-type burners.

CS 128-52 Men's sport shirt sizesfabrics (other than those marked with

regular neckband sizes).
CS 129-47 Materials for safety wearing apparel.

CS 131-46 Industrial mineral wool products, all types—testing and reporting. CS 134-46 Cast aluminum cooking utensils

(metal composition). CS 135-46 Men's shirt sizes (exclusive of

of work shirts). CS 145-47 Testing and rating hand-fired hot water supply boilers.

CS 152-48 Copper naphthenate wood preservative (spray, brush, dip applications).

tions).
CS 158-49 Model forms for girls' apparel.
CS-165-50 Zinc naphthenate wood preservative (spray, brush, dip applications).
CS 174-41 140-F drycleaning solvent.
Bituminous-coated metal septic tanks (residential).
CS 178-51 Testing and rating vantilating

CS 178-51 Testing and rating ventilating fans (axial and propeller types).
CS 180-52 Model forms for boys' apparel.

CS 183-51 Boys' trouser size measurements. CS 185-52 Wool felt.

CS 186-52 Boys' sport outerwear size measurements. CS 195-60 Warm-air furnace burner units

equipped with pressure-atomizing or rotary type oil burners. CS 196-55 Model forms for toddlers' and

children's apparel.

CS 198-55 Infants', children's, girls' and boys' knit underwear (exclusive of rayon, acetate, and nylon)

CS 216-58 Asphalt insulating siding. CS 235 61 Pressure treated wood fence posts (with oil-type preservatives)

CS 249-62 Pressure-treated Douglas fir ma-

rine piles. 0-62 Pressure-treated southern pine CS 250-62 marine piles.

CS 271-65 Grading of abrasive grain for grinding wheels.

SPR 17-47 Heavy forged hand tools.

SPR 44-49 Boxboard thicknesses.

SPR 60-55 Machine, carriage and lag bolts, and nuts (case quantity and gross weight).

SPR 72-27 Solid section steel windows. SPR 77-45 Hickory handles.

SPR 100-47 Welded chain.

SPR 125-31 Waxed tissue paper.

SPR 136-32 Flax and hemp twine.

SPR 147-42 Wire diameters for mineral aggregate production screens.

SPR 157-50 Steel firebox bollers and steel heating boilers (commercial and residential)

SPR 168-37 Braided shoe laces.

SPR 180-41 Copper conductors for building purposes.

SPR 183-46 Brass or bronze valves (gate, globe, angle, and check).

SPR 184-47 Iron valves (gate, globe, angle,

and check).

SPR 185-47 Pipe fittings (gray cast-iron, malleable iron, and brass or bronze).

SPR 190-42 Stove pipe and accessories.

SPR 198-50 Wire rope.

SPR 207-60 Pipes, ducts and fittings for warm air heating and air-conditioning systems.
SPR 214-55 Metal-cutting band saws (hard

edge flexible back).

SPR 220-46 Open-end and box wrenches.

SPR 227-47 Plumbing fixture fittings and

trim for housing.

SPR 229-63 Vises (machinists' and other bench-mounted vises).

SPR 238-50 Convectors. SPR 245-51 Weldless chain and chain products.

SPR 259-56 Hexagon-head cap screws (case quantity and gross weight).

Public notice of the intention to withdraw these standards was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on June 21, 1972 (37 F.R. 12248), and a 45-day period was provided for the submission of comments or objections concerning the proposed withdrawal of any of these standards. No valid objections to the withdrawal of any of these standards have been received by the National Bureau of Standards.

The effective date for the withdrawal of these standards will be 60 days after the publication of this notice. This withdrawal action terminates the authority to refer to these standards as voluntary product standards developed under the Department of Commerce Procedures.

LAWRENCE M. KUSHNER, Acting Director.

AUGUST 18, 1972. [FR Doc.72-14465 Filed 8-23-72;8:57 am]

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COMMERCIAL STANSARD OS 77-62

Supersedes CS177-51

FILE COPPtuminous-Coated Metal Septic Tanks

DO NOT REMOVE

(Residential Types)

A recorded voluntary standard of the trade published by the U.S. Department of Commerce

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. - Price 10 cents

U.S. DEPARTMENT & COMMERCE

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

Commodity Standards Division

With the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards

FILE COPY

EFFECTIVE DATE

DO NOT REMOVE

Having been passed through the regular procedures of the Commodity Standards Division, and approved by the acceptors hereinafter listed, this Commercial Standard is issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, effective January 15, 1962.

LUTHER H. HODGES, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

Commercial Standards are developed by manufacturers, distributors, and users in cooperation with the Commodity Standards Division of the Office of Technical Services, Business and Defense Services Administration, and with the National Bureau of Standards. Their purpose is to establish quality criteria, standard methods of test, rating, certification, and labeling of manufactured commodities, and to provide uniform bases for fair competition.

The adoption and use of a Commercial Standard is voluntary. However, when reference to a Commercial Standard is made in contracts, labels, invoices, or advertising literature, the provisions of the standard are enforcible through usual legal channels as a part of the sales contract.

Commercial Standards originate with the proponent industry. The sponsors may be manufacturers, distributors, or users of the specific product. One of these three elements of industry submits to the Commodity Standards Division the necessary data to be used as the basis for developing a standard of practice. The division by means of assembled conferences or letter referenda, or both, assists the sponsor group in arriving at a tentative standard of practice and thereafter refers it to the other elements of the same industry for approval or for constructive criticism that will be helpful in making any necessary adjustments. The regular procedure of the division assures continuous servicing of each Commercial Standard through review and revision whenever, in the opinion of the industry, changing conditions warrant such action.

SIMPLIFIED PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

Under a similar procedure the Commodity Standards Division cooperates with industries in the establishment of Simplified Practice Recommendations. Their purpose is to eliminate avoidable waste through the establishment of standards of practice for sizes, dimensions, varieties, or other characteristics of specific products; to simplify packaging practices; and to establish simplified methods of performing specific tasks.

Bituminous-Coated Metal Septic Tanks

(Residential Types)

Effective January 15, 1962

1. PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this Commercial Standard is to establish standard specifications for residential-type metal septic tanks that are in conformity with generally recognized septic tank practices. Its purpose is also to promote understanding between suppliers and users of the tanks, to furnish a basis for fair competition, and to provide for the identification of tanks that are in compliance with the standard.

2. SCOPE

2.1 This standard covers metal septic tanks of single-compartment and multiple-compartment designs, and includes definitions, minimum capacity, metal thickness, design details and methods of coating with bituminous materials to protect the metal from corrosion. Also included are requirements for marking, and recommendations for showing that tanks comply with the standard.

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1 For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions

apply:

3.2 Residential type septic tank.—An enclosed tank for residential sewage wherein it undergoes biological treatment while the l quids are retained temporarily for clarification and subsequent drainage into the subsoil, and the solids are separated by settlement and flotation so as to be retained for digestion and periodic removal from the tank and disposal elsewhere.

3.3 Metal residential type septic tank.—A septic tank designed to perform the functions stated in 3.2, and constructed of metal which

is protected from corrosion by a bituminous coating.

3.4 Multiple-compartment septic tank.—A septic tank designed to perform the functions stated in par. 3.2, and constructed as a single integral unit with internal partitions dividing the tank into separate connected compartments.

3.5 Critical area.—All interior surfaces of the tank, including baffles, partitions, and cover, above a level at least 8 inches pelow the

overflow level.

3.6 Liquid capacity.—The capacity of the septic tank or compartment below the overflow level when the tank is properly installed.

4. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Kind of metal.—Tanks shall be made of commercial grade sheet steel of good welding quality. Only new material shall be used.

The metal shall be coated in accordance with 5.3.

4.1.1 Thickness of metal.—The thickness of the sheet steel in the shell of the tanks, and in all other parts, including baffles, bnd partitions where used shall be No. 14 manufacturer's standard gage or heavier, with minimum thickness in accordance with customary commercial tolerances on the standard gage thickness of 0.0747 inch.

4.2 Load.—Tanks shall be so constructed that they will withstand a uniformly distributed vertical load of 150 pounds per square foot

without permanent distortion.

4.3 Watertightness.—Tanks shall be constructed so as to be watertight. Fittings and cover or covers shall be sufficiently tight, when properly installed, to prevent the entrance of significant amounts of rain water surface drainage, or ground water.

4.4 Workmanship.—Tanks shall be free from defects that may affect their serviceability or durability, and shall be fabricated and coated with the degree of uniformity and grade of workmanship that

is practicable in a well-equipped factory.

4.5 Capacity.—The liquid capacity of tanks covered by this standard shall be not less than 500 gallons. It is intended that tanks for residential use should be in accordance with the recommended capacities shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—Liquid capacity of tank

Recommended minimum tank capacity (gallons)	Equivalent capacity per bedroom (gallons)	
750 900	375 300 250	
	minimum tank capacity (gallons)	

¹ For each additional bedroom add 250 gallons.

5. DETAIL REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Single-compartment tanks.

5.1.1 Dimensional limitations.—The distance between the inlet and outlet openings in the tank wall, measured horizontally, shall be not less than 24", and for tanks other than circular tanks, this distance shall also exceed the width. The depth shall conform to pars. 5.1.2 and 5.1.3.

5.1.2 Liquid depth.—The tanks shall operate with a liquid depth between a minimum of 30 inches and a maximum of 72 inches measured vertically from overflow level to bottom of tank.

5.1.3 Space above liquid.—At least 15 percent of the total volume

of the tank shall be above the liquid level.

5.1.4 Baffles and drain pipe fittings.—Baffles shall be provided at both intake and outlet, and shall extend upward to within not less than 1/2 inch nor more than 1 inch from the top of the tank.1 On the intake side the baffle shall extend downward to at least 6 inches below the liquid level, but it shall not extend below the level of the outlet

¹ For tanks with curved tops, the average clearance shall meet this requirement.

baffle. On the outlet side, the baffle shall extend downward to a distance below the water surface equal to 40 percent of the liquid depth of tanks with vertical sides, and 35 percent of the liquid depth of tanks

of other shapes, as measured to the nearest inch.

5.1.4.1 Intake and outlet openings shall have provision for accommodating 4-inch drain pipe, and may in addition have provision for accommodating 6-inch drain pipe. Means shall be provided to insure clearance between the pipe ends and the baffles of at least 5 inches for the inlet and at least 3 inches for the outlet, as measured parallel with the axis of the pipe, and the inlet baffle shall not be closer than 3 inches to the pipe opening in any other direction. The bottom of the intake opening shall be located at least 1 inch above the overflow level of the outlet opening. Both inlet and outlet shall be plainly so marked.

5.1.5 Means of access.—Access to tank for cleaning and inspection shall be provided by a removable cover or by manholes. Manholes shall be not under 16 inches in least dimension of opening and shall be located over the inlet and outlet baffles. Access openings shall permit complete visual inspection of the coating applied to the critical area. (See 3.5.)

5.2 Multiple-compartment tanks.

5.2.1 Design.—A single tank may be divided into two, three or four compartments by means of internal metal partitions. Each compartment shall conform to the dimensional limitations in 5.1.1, 5.1.2, and 5.1.3 for complete tanks. The intake opening and baffle in the first compartment, and the outlet opening and baffle in the last compartment shall conform to 5.1.4 and 5.1.4.1. Each compartment shall have a liquid capacity of at least 500 gallons, except that the last or outlet compartment may have a liquid capacity of not less than 250 gallons. No tank shall have more than four compartments.

5.2.2 Partitions.—Partitions shall be at right angles to the longitudinal horizontal centerline of the tank, and shall form separate compartments within the tank that are connected by vent and flow

openings in each partition, as follows:

or greater, and an area of between 12 and 30 square inches,

located at the extreme top of the partition.

b. Flow opening.—An opening with its least dimension 4" or greater and an area of between 12 and 30 square inches, located with the bottom of the opening at a point within 1" above or below the level of the bottom of the outlet baffle in the last compartment.

5.2.3 Means of access.—Access to each compartment shall be provided by a manhole as specified in 5.1.5. The manholes in the first and last compartments shall be located over the tank inlet and outlet

baffles.

5.3 Bituminous coatings

5.3.1 Coating requirements.—The coating shall be composed of bituminous-base materials that are impervious to water and resistant to sulfuric and sulfurous acids of concentrations encountered in the normal operation of septic tanks. The physical characteristics of the materials shall be such that they are capable of being applied in a continuous coating which is free from bubbles, pinholes, holidays, etc. They shall have good adherence to the metal, and shall permit handling incidental to shipping and installation at temperatures between 30°

and 140° F without separating from the metal or showing appreciable flow or stickiness.

5.3.2 Coating systems.—Two coating systems are acceptable as

follows:

System I.—Hot-dipped asphalt coating applied to the bare metal or over an asphalt primer, followed by a coal-tar-base emulsion coating applied to the critical area.

System II.—Cold-application coal-tar-base coating to the bare metal or over a coal-tar primer, followed by a second applica-

tion of coating to the critical area.

5.3.3 Materials.—Materials shall meet requirements for the applicable system, as follows:

System I.

(a) Asphalt for hot-dipped coatings.—The material shall comply with the requirements of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., for Asphalt Coating—System I.² Softening point shall not be lower than 185° F nor higher than 210° F; penetration (hundredths of a centimeter) shall be not less than 20 at 0° C; not less than 25 nor more than 50 at 25° C; and not greater than 100 at 46° C.

Asphalt primer, when used.—Suitable primer shall be furnished by the manufacturer of asphalt coating.

(c) Coal-tar-base emilsion.—The material shall comply with the requirements of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., for Coal-Tar-Base Emulsion—System I.²

System I.

(a) Coal-tar-base coating.—The material shall comply with the requirements of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., for Coal-Tar-Base Coating—System II.²

(b) Coal-tar primer, when used.—Suitable primer shall be furnished by the manufacturer of the coal-tar-base

5.3.4 Coating procedure.

5.3.4.1 Preparation of tanks.—Prior to coating, the metal shall be free from all loose scale, rust, oil and grease which would prevent proper adherence of the coating. The clean tanks shall be protected from rain, snow and frost prior to coating.

5.3.4.2 System I.

(a) Apply asphalt primer when recommended by the manufacturer of the coating material used. Make the application in accordance with recommendations of the coating manufacturer. Allow primer to set to touch at atmospheric temperature.

(b) Submerge the tank in the hot asphalt and withdraw it from the asphalt bath at such a rate that uniform coating of asphalt not less than 0.025" in average thickness will be produced on all surfaces of the tank. The coating shall be free from air bubbles, pinholes and holidays that expose bare metal.

(c) After the tank has cooled to atmospheric temperature, apply the coal-tar emulsion to the critical area by brush or spray at a rate of not more than 60 square feet per gallon of

emulsion.

² Given in publication entitled "Requirements for Bituminous Coatings for Metal Septic Tanks, Subject 70" obtainable from Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., 207 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

5.3.4.3 System II.

(a) Apply coal-tar primer when recommended by the manufacturer of the coating material used. Make the application in accordance with recommendations of the coating manufacturer. Allow primer to set to touch at atmospheric

temperature.

(b) Apply the coal-tar-base coating uniformly by brush or spray to all exterior and interior surfaces of the tank at a rate of not more than 100 square feet per gallon. Allow to dry not less than 24 hours at atmospheric temperature. Drying may be accelerated by the use of infrared lamps or heated drying chamber, provided the coating is not heated sufficiently to affect it adversely in adherence, flexibility and other significant properties. In general, the temperature for accelerated drying should not exceed 120° F and the drying time at approximately that temperature should be between 6 and 8 hours, unless slightly higher drying temperatures, or shorter drying periods, or both, are definitely known to be suitable for the materials used.

(c) Apply a second coat of the coal-tar-base coating to the critical area at a rate of not more than 75 square feet per

gallon.

5.3.4.4 Touch up coating.—Each tank shall be provided with a pint of touch-up material. The material supplied with tanks having system I coating shall comply with the requirements of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., for Touch-up Coating—System I.² The material supplied with tanks having System II coating shall comply with the requirements of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., for Coal-Tar-Base Coating—System II.²

6. MARKING

6.1 Manufacturer's name or trademark.—Each tank shall be clearly, legibly, and permanently marked with the name and address or nationally registered trademark of the manufacturer.

6.2 Capacity.—Each tank shall be clearly and legibly marked with

the liquid capacity in gallons.

6.3 Compliance.—The compliance of tanks with the provisions of this Commercial Standard may be determined by any means acceptable to the administrative agencies concerned. The presence of the authorized Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., label on a tank shall be acceptable evidence of compliance with this Commercial Standard.

7. INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

7.1. Instructions.—Manufacturers shall make available detailed

installation and service directions for installers and servicemen.

7.1.2 Manufacturers shall include with each tank the information for installers as indicated by (a) to (d) below. The information given shall be in accordance with, and be in detail comparable to the latest issue of the manual of Septic Tank Practice by the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

a) The procedure for making percolation tests and tables for determining required disposal field areas based on the test

results.

(b) Suggested disposal field layouts and instructions for installing tanks and disposal fields.

- (c) A table of recommended septic tank capacities for various size residences.
- (d) Instructions for inspection and maintenance of septic tanks. 7.2 Installation certificate.—A blank certificate shall be supplied by the manufacturer for the convenience of the installer. This form shall provide for at least the data shown on the installation certificate which follows:

SEPTIC TANK INSTALLATION CERTIFICATE AS REQUIRED BY COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS177-68

(To be posted in service or utility room)

	This				
		(Make)	(Model)	(Size, gallons liquid caps	acity)
	residential 1	netal septic	tank installed at		
		-		(Address of installation)	
	having	bedroon	is, bears a label (evidencing compliance	e with
	Commercia	Standard C	S177-62.		
				with the manufactur	er's in-
	stellation in	etmictions a	nd in conformity v	vith local regulations,	anhon
	and ordinar	Pogui	and normita have	been secured. It ha	a been
				manufacturer's instr	
				ertified, and any exte	
	interior coa	ting damage	has been repaired	with material furnis	hed by
	the manufa	cturer	m m m KA A		-
. 63	11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	THE PERSON IN	8		
			(Nam	e of company making installatio	n)
自身		医阴 医医肾上腺	(Signa	ture and address of representativ	re)
53	Bate -3-	是一旦一旦			
	Ebraer 1	ce, call:			
			(Name, addres	s, Telephone Number)	

HISTORY OF PROJECT

The need for satisfactory durability and performance with installations of metal septic tanks prompted leading manufacturers and governmental agencies, including the United States Public Health Service and the Federal Housing Administration, to request the cooperation of the Commodity Standards Division in the establishment of a Commercial Standard for such tanks. A preliminary draft was initially developed in a conference of interested manufacturers and Government representatives on September 19, 1949. The draft was further developed at similar meetings in 1950 on January 30, June 7, August 3 and September 18. The need for effective bituminous coatings, both asphalt and coal-tar, was emphasized, and further research on bituminous coatings and certain other details was necessary in order to provide an effective specification. The research findings, together with conference recommendations, were incorporated into a Recom-

mended Commercial Standard which was circulated to the trade on January 29, 1951, for consideration. It was subsequently endorsed by representative acceptors throughout the industry, and was promulgated as Commercial Standard 177-51, effective May 20, 1951.

Amendments.—Experience with the standard was generally satisfactory, but among tanks certified as complying with all requirements, deviations were occasionally discovered. Efforts to improve manufacturers' inspection methods led to an offer from Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. to establish an inspection and label service for metal septic tanks. The offer was considered by the Standing Committee in a meeting at the Underwriters' Laboratories' offices in Chicago, Illinois, on June 21, 1955, and plans for the service were outlined. Since more details were needed for inspection purposes than the Commercial Standard provided, the U/L desired a separate standard but also one which would parallel the Commercial Standard closely. A clarification of certain details of the Commercial Standard was also needed in order to insure uniform interpretations of the requirements by inspectors.

The modifications proposed by the Standing Committee for clarification were such as not to affect existing industry practices in any way, and were embodied in an amendment to the standard which became effective February 18, 1957. Experience later revealed a need for further minor additions, on which acceptors concurred. Accordingly, the enlarged amendment, TS-5372, was issued to become

effective November 8, 1957.

First Revision.—The Commercial Standard was limited in scope to single-compartment septic tanks as questions on compartmented tanks could not be resolved with the information available at the time of its preparation. Requirements for compartmented tanks were considered by the Standing Committee at meetings on May 6, 1952, April 13, 1953, and April 22, 1955. It was then concluded that the standard should provide for multiple-compartment tanks, and that multipleunit tanks should be omitted. However, the specifications outlined at these meetings were incomplete, and the information needed became available when the Manual of Septic Tank Practice was issued in 1957 by the U.S. Public Health Service. Draft revisions were considered and adjusted until there was general concurrence by the Committee on a proposed revision consistent with the Manual and including multiple-compartment tanks as well as the provisions of the amendment for the inspection and label service offered by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. In accordance with the recommendations of a majority of the Standing Committee, the revision was circulated to the trade on October 18, 1960, for acceptance. Subsequent endorsements by acceptors were generally representative of the industry, and on December 7, 1961 the revision was announced as Commercial Standard CS177-62, effective January 15, 1962.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The following individuals comprise the membership of the standing committee, which is to review, prior to circulation for acceptance, revisions proposed to keep the standard abreast of progress. Comment concerning the standard and suggestions for revision may be addressed to any member of the committee or to the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Technical Services, United States Department of Commerce which acts as secretary for the committee.

D. H. JAQUITH, Vega Industries, Inc., Syracuse 5, N.Y. (Chairman) WALLACE E. GAMMON, Armco Drainage & Metal Products Inc., P.O. Box

1699, Houston 1, Tex.

MALCOLM C. HOPE, U.S. Public Health Services, Department of Health,
Education and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C.

JAMES O. MATHEWS, Modern Welding Co., P.O. Box 528, Owensboro, Ky.
C. B. Pennock, Dept. 642, Sears Roebuck & Co., 925 S. Homan Ave., Chicago 7, Ill.
W. W. REYMER, Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., P.O. Box 247, Northbrook, Ill.

JOSEPH A. SALVATO, JR., County Health Department, 7th and State Streets, Troy, N.Y. (Representing American Public Health Association.)
J. R. SIMPSON, Federal Housing Administration, 811 Vermont Ave. N.W.,

Washington 25, D.C. J. B. COULTER, Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati 26, Ohio (Technical Advisor to the Committee).

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMERCIAL STANDARD CS177-62 Bituminous-Coated Metal Septic Tanks

(Residential Types)

If acceptance has not previously been filed, this sheet properly filled in, signed, and returned will provide for the recording of your organization as an acceptor of this Commercial Standard.

Commodity Standards Division
Office of Technical Services
Business and Defense Services Administration
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington 25, D. C.

Gentlemen:
We believe that this Commercial Standard constitutes a useful standard of practice, and we individually plan to utilize it as far as practicable

production¹

distribution¹

purchase¹

testing 1

of this commodity.

City, zone, and State

in the

We reserve the right to depart from the standard as we deem advisable.

We understand, of course, that only those articles which actually comply with the standard in all respects can be identified or labeled as conforming thereto.

Signature of authorized	officer	
	(In ink)	
	-	
- 12		
(Kindly	typewrite or print the following lines)	
Name and title of above	officer	
Organization		
-72	(Fill in exactly as it should be listed)	
Street address		

Cut on this line)

¹Underscore the applicable words. Please see that separate acceptances are filed for all subsidiary companies and affiliates which should be listed separately as acceptors. In the case of related interest, trade associations, trade papers, etc., desiring to record their general support, the words "General support" should be added after the signature.

TO THE ACCEPTOR

The following statements answer the usual questions arising in connection with the acceptance and its significance:

1. Enforcement.—Commercial Standards are commodity specifications voluntarily established by mutual consent of those concerned. They present a common basis of understanding between the producer, distributor, and consumer and should not be confused with any plan of governmental regulation or control. The United States Department of Commerce has no regulatory power in the enforcement of their provisions, but since they represent the will of the interested groups as a whole, their provisions through usage soon become established as trade customs, and are made effective through incorporation into sales contracts by means of labels, invoices, and the like.

2. The acceptor's responsibility.—The purpose of Commercial Standards is to establish, for specific commodities, nationally recognized grades or consumer criteria, and the benefits therefrom will be measurable in direct proportion to their general recognition and actual use. Instances will occur when it may be necessary to deviate from the standard and the signing of an acceptance does not preclude such departures; however, such signature indicates an intention to follow the standard, where practicable, in the production, distribution, or consumption of the article in question.

3. The Department's responsibility.—The major function, performed by the Department of Commerce in the voluntary establishment of Commercial Standards on a nationwide basis is fourfold: First, to act as an unbiased coordinator to bring all interested parties together for the mutually satisfactory adjustment of trade standards; second, to supply such assistance and advice as past experience with similar programs may suggest; third, to canvass and record the extent of acceptance and adherence to the standard on the part of producers, distributors, and users; and fourth, after acceptance, to publish and promulgate the standard for the information and guidance of buyers and sellers

4. Announcement and promulgation.—When the standard has been endorsed by a satisfactory majority of production or consumption in the absence of active, valid opposition, the success of the project is announced. If, however, in the opinion of the standing committee or of the Department of Commerce, the support of any standard is inadequate, the right is reserved to withhold promulgation and publication.

ACCEPTORS

The manufacturers, distributors, users and others listed below have individually indicated in writing their acceptance of this Commercial Standard prior to its publication. The acceptances indicate an intention to utilize the standard as far as practicable, but reserve the right to depart from it as may be deemed desirable. The list is published to show the extent of recorded public support for the standard, and should not be construed as indicating that all products made by the acceptors actually comply with its requirements.

Products that meet all requirements of the standard may be identified as such by a certificate, grade mark, or label. Purchasers are encouraged to require such specific representation of compliance, which may be given by the manufacturer whether or not he is an acceptor.

FIRMS AND OTHER INTERESTS

Airtherm Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Allied Chemical Corp., Plastics Division, New York, N.Y.
Armoo Drainage & Metal Products, Inc., Houston,

Beall Pipe & Tank Corp., Boise, Idaho Béleo Manufacturing Co., Portland, Oreg. Berghorst, B. J. W., & Sons, Zeeland, Mich. Bickford, Robert T., Elmira, N.Y. Bluefield Supply Co., Bluefield, W. Va. Bristol Tank & Welding Co., Bristol, Pa. Brust & Brust, Milwaukee, Wis. Busser Supply Co., Lewisburg, Pa.

Careva Co., Inc., York, Pa.
Celina Manufacturing Co., Celina, Ohio
Central Supply Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Choctaw, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.
Concrete Conduit Co., Division of American-Marietta Co., Portland, Oreg.
Conrad & Cummings Binghampton, N.Y.
Cooper, Harry, Supply Co., Springfield, Mo.

Dalziel Plumbing Supplies, San Francisco, Calif. Danser Hardware & Supply Co., Weston, W. Va. Dixie Culvert Manufacturing Co., Little Rock, Ark. Dolan Supply Co., Inc., Troy, N.Y.

Ellicott Fabricators, Inc., Baltimore, Md. Elmwood Welding Co., Elmwood, Conn.

Fall River Steam & Gas Pipe Co., Fall River, Mass.

Glauber, Inc., New York, N.Y. Goldin, Ben, Inc., Westbury, N.Y. Grand Junction Steel Fabricating Co., Grand Junction, Colo. Graves Supply Co., Inc., Martinsville, Va. Grove Supply Inc., Willow Grove, Pa.

Hall Tank Co., North Little Rock, Ark.
Hartford Plumbing Supply Inc., Hartford, Conn.
Hartmann, H. C., Son, Union City, N.J.
Hawaii, State of, Department of Health, Honolulu,
Hawaii
Herzog Supply Co., Inc., Kingston, N.Y.
Highland Tank & Manufacturing Co., Stoystown,

Pa. Hubbard, S. B., Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Hulbert Bros. Inc., Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Iowa Pipe & Supply Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Johnson Co., Oklahoma City, Okla,

Kahn, Albert, Associated Architects & Engineers, Inc., Detroit, Mich.
Koppers Co., Inc., Verona, Pa.

Koven, L. O., & Brother, Inc., Dover, N.J. LaCrosse Plumbing Supply Co., LaCrosse, Wis. Lamothe, Edward J., Co., Inc., Malden, Mass. Lancaster Steel Products Manufacturing Corp., Lancaster, N.Y. Lehigh Valley Supply Co., Allentown, Pa. Loeb, Laurence M., White Plains, N.Y.

Mack & Anders Culverts, Inc., Ferriday, La.
Maine Tank Co., Inc., So. Portland, Maine
Malone Plumbing Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Marr-Knapp-Crawfis, New Philadelphia, Ohio
Massachusetts Engineering Co., Inc., No. Quincy,
Mass.

McGowin-Lyons Hardware & Supply Co., Mobile, Ala.
Mesher Supply Co., Portland, Oreg.
Modern Welding Co., Inc., Owensboro, Ky.
Mohawk Metal Products Co., Inc., Frankfort, N.Y.
Monroe, E. J., Inc., Ticonderoga, N.Y.
Montgomery Metal Craft, Springfield, Mo.
Morley Murphy Co., Green Bay, Wis.
Murray Machine & Tool Co., Murray, Ky.

Nevada Tank & Casing, Reno, Nev. New Albany Welding Works, Inc., Jeffersonville, Ind. New Hampshire Supply Co., Manchester, N.H. North Point Steel Corp., Baltimore, Md.

Oakland, City of, Building & Housing Department, Oakland, Calif. O-Gas-Co Tank Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

P. H & I Supply Co., Kenosha, Wis.
Paine Supply Co., Gulfport, Miss.
Parkton Compound Boiler Co., Inc., Clarks Summit, Pa.
Patterson, W. S., Co., Appleton, Wis.
Petter, Henry A., Supply Co., Paducah, Ky.
Pinski Bros., Inc., Great Falls, Mont.
Plumb Supply-Omaha Inc., Omaha, Nebr.
Plumbers Supply Co., Inc., Haverford, Pa.
Plumbing & Industrial Supply Co., Inc., Evansville, Ind.
Plymouth Tank Company, Inc., Eagleville, Pa.

Rheem Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.

St. Joseph Furnace & Supply Co., St. Joseph, Mo. Samson Tank & Manufacturing Corp., Gilberts, Ill. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill. Shaner, Ralph W., Co., Erie, Pa. Southern Wholesalers Inc., Dalton, Ga. Southside Plumbing & Heating Maintenance, Free-port, N.Y. Starks, Geo. L., & Co., Inc., Saranac Lake, N.Y. Sterner, Edwin, Co., Flint, Mich. Stevens Supply Corp., Radford, Va. Stone Supply Co., Portland, Oreg. Syracusa Tank & Manufacturing Co., Inc., Syracuse, N.Y.

Thornley Supply Co., Pawtucket, R.J. Tinker Septic Tank Co., Union City, N.J.

Underwriters' Laboratories Inc., Northbrook, Ill. United States Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N.J. Utica Plumbing Supply Corp., Utica, N.Y.

Vega Industries, Inc., Syracuse 5, N.Y.

Wachusett Tank & Welding Corp., Leominster, Mass. Walker Supply Co., Trenton, N.J. Warwick Plumbing Supply Co., Inc., Warwick, R.I.

Westwater Supply Co., Columbus, Ohio Wichita Steel Fabricators, Inc., Wichita, Kans. Wisconsin River Supply Co., Wausau, Wis. Woolcock Plumbing & Heating Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, N.Y.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Atomic Energy Commission Government of the District of Columbia Department of the Interior U.S. Public Health Service Veterans Administration

OTHER COMMERCIAL STANDARDS

A list of Commercial Standards can be obtained from the Commodity Standards Division, Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C. This list includes the purchase price of each publication and gives directions for ordering copies.